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in East Africa has been interrupted by the influence of war upon the credit system.

And these are but briefest references to the financial and commercial devastation over the world.

As for our country, the abnormal rise among the special industries must, of course, soon flatten when once the war is ended. Too, we must remember that the destruction of wealth abroad leaves the whole world poorer. We cannot escape the injury. A house burns to the ground; society is not saved from the loss, even if the house be insured. Wealth destroyed always leaves the world poorer. The United States must face longer bread lines because of this war, more women washing, more babies dying. Our industrial optimism and financial hopes are founded upon no permanent grounds. It is time now to plan for the long, lean years surely awaiting us.

CHANGES IN THE MAP, AND THEN?

AS A result of the unprecedented venture of certain English colonies waging wars of conquest, we observe that Australia and New Zealand have wrested from Germany 100,000 square miles of islands in the Pacific. The Union of South Africa has conquered German Southwest Africa. Indian tribes are operating successfully in East Africa and along the Persian Gulf, while English, French, and Belgian troops are advancing elsewhere in Africa. Some prophecies already claim that the whole of Africa is destined for the Entente powers; that the whole of South Asia from Sinai to Siam is to go to Britain, and that the Turkish Empire is passing to the Entente.

Heretofore the German lands in Africa have been divided into four parts: Togoland, now wholly in the control of the French and English; Kamerun, which is now for the most part out of the control of Germany; Southwest Africa, one-half as large again as the German Empire, all of which surrendered to General Botha July 9; while the news from East Africa is consistently favorable to the Allies. Cyprus, formerly a protectorate, was annexed to the British Empire last November, and the Turkish territory in the Persian Gulf shortly after. The sovereignty of Turkey over Egypt has been lost, the country now being a British protectorate under a Sultan. The campaign against Constantinople is as yet, of course, uncertain.

Germany is occupying a large portion of Belgium and important stretches of northeastern France. Armies are swaying back and forth over the Polands, while the Russians are still in portions of Galicia. Italy is on Austrian territory hammering her way as best she can toward Trieste, and the German possession in Shantung, China, have been wrested from her by Japan. Not since

our French and Indian War has there been an approximation to so many square miles of territory hanging in the balance.

What hatreds are engendering through these on-slaughts? What longings for revenge? What bases for future wars? And, if the old system continues after the peace, what foundations for deeper international anarchy, murders, and devastations? We cannot answer.

But is the old system to continue? Are we to go back to the armed truces, to the periods of preparation for wars sure to come because of the preparation? Or are rational men to live in rational ways at last on the bases of security fashioned out of law and justice? Are not the causes and results of the present war sufficiently clear now to arouse a hatred for all war? Surely the ruin and senility of it must be sufficiently apparent to warrant some hope in a reorganization of civilization and in a resuscitation of mangled humanity. Will not some additional collective international effort be aroused by these very changes in the maps of the Eastern Hemisphere, stirred to end the unlimited violence men wage in the name of war?

ENCOURAGEMENTS

THE American Peace Society has passed through many a dark hour. In 1853 it found reasons for discouragement because of the Crimean War; because of the Franco-Sardinian War against Austria six years later; because of our Civil War especially; because of the Austro-Prussian War against Denmark in 1864, and of Prussia and Italy against Austria in 1866; because of the Franco-Prussian War, 1870-1871; because of our Spanish War, the Russo-Japanese, and other wars. It is shocked and staggered at the present war. But it has lost neither jot nor tittle of its platform or of its faith. No one of its teachings needs to be changed as a result of these holocausts. The ruin and heartbreak across the world are simply writing again in blood the lessons that we have aimed for so long to teach. We are hurt, but not hopeless; we are chagrined, but not discouraged.

If in their opposition to war the nations of Europe could meet in 1814 and discuss for nine long months their many problems and settle them for a generation, then after a century of education they can do it again and better. If twenty-six nations of the earth could meet in 1899, forty-four again in 1907 and make laws for themselves, they can meet again, and, because of an added if horrible experience, with finer and higher results. If three South American nations can arbitrate questions between the United States and Mexico, another nation or group of nations can serve constructively the destructive governments now at war. If peace can be maintained along 3,500 miles of unprotected boundary

between United States and Canada, it can be maintained along other and unfortified boundaries. Since all the nations now in the struggle deny starting the conflict and insist that they are "engaged in a war for permanent peace," we are disposed to take them at their word. The United States is not at war, but through forbearance and magnanimity is leading the minds of men toward that power of righteousness which is far more potent than force or murder.

Then, surely old fallacies are being cleared away at last. It is not true that "all life is in conflict." It is not true that "international law is a failure." The indispensable condition of life within a species is peace; and all of the nations of the world, neutrals and belligerents, are talking incessantly and as never before in terms of international law. Indeed, there is a rapidly growing re-emphasis upon the necessity for an international organization higher than a mere Concert of Europe or Triple Alliance and Entente. Thus we are pleased to point to some of the reasons for our encouragement.

EDITORIAL NOTES

**Henry Ford,
Pacifist.**

Pacifists are looked upon so often as impractical persons that we especially welcome to the ranks of peace workers the astute and successful manufacturer of automobiles, Mr. Henry Ford. No one has ever accused this gentleman of being a faddist or mere idealist. By all pragmatic standards certainly he is practical and successful.

It is announced that Mr. Ford purposes to offer to the world his vast wealth, gained in the pursuits of peace, to the cause of international justice. With it he purposes to oppose the spirit of militarism and to do everything in his power to prevent murderous, wasteful war. That he feels deeply upon the subject is evident in his words:

"I would teach the child at its mother's knee what a horrible, wasteful, and unavailing thing war is. In the home and in the schools of the world I would see the child taught to feel the uselessness of war; that war is a thing unnecessary; that preparation for war can end only in war."

Mr. Ford believes that war does not threaten the United States; that war will not reach us; that our inheritance is the fullness of peace and not the burden of militarism. He says further:

"The United States has spent more than a billion dollars on a navy and army that was to cope with an invasion that never occurred and never will occur. And yet the very 'war experts' who are responsible for that burdensome army and navy admit that our army and navy never would have been able to meet with any hope of success those of other so-called Powers. And that with all their prophecies of war fallen flat they cry for still

greater waste. The people of the United States have been compelled to throw a billion dollars into a junk pile, and these men would have another billion go the same way. If one-tenth of what has been spent on preparation for war had been spent on the prevention of war the world would always have been at peace. * * * It has always been this competitive arming, this deadly invitation to a test of strength that has spelled death and sorrow to millions. We have had none of it. We should have none of it. * * * If Germany, as many of her opponents claim, wanted colonies, she could have secured a very extensive 'place in the sun' by direct purchase—a business transaction—for a fraction of the terrific cost she is now paying for warfare. * * * I know of nothing to which I would rather give my life, nothing that would give me a more certain feeling that I was doing a man's work, nothing that would make me feel more content in the knowledge that I had done a great duty that had been placed before me than to use that which I have to help bring to an end six thousand years of this unjustified hatred, ruthless waste, destruction, and murder. I feel that this cry for the training of men to kill other men and for the placing of an army and navy as a burden on the backs of the people is a false conception of patriotism and treason to the life of a people. * * * Military men would gamble with human lives and the peace and plead for 'national honor' when they mean 'personal glorification and blood money.' I shall expect the sneers and condemnation of those whose business is war and of those who profit by war. But I can weigh against these the feeling for peace and against war and the spirit that brings war, which I know burns in the hearts of the masses the world over, and in this I will feel that I am right."

**A Scientific
Pacifism.**

The increased interest in the peace movement is encouraging. The situation is not devoid, however, of certain dangers. Every good cause is constantly menaced by mere emotionalism, group interests, prejudice, and by utterances the outgrowth of mental processes little higher than instincts. Dilettantism has ruined many worthy movements, it endangers now the peace movement.

As a writer in the *New Republic* of September 18 says: "Opinion never had a better chance of being based on substrata of quite meaningless facts." As implied by this writer we need to look, therefore, to our opinions. Since our aim as pacifists is to convince men and women that they may go forth and do something for a better world organization, we need be reminded, as by the writer just quoted, that legitimate opinions, like the hypotheses of the physicist, are "scientific hypotheses to be tested and revised as experience widens"; that they are "provisional convictions until new light alters them";